Water Use Permitting in Minnesota and Michigan

Wisconsin Legislature Groundwater Working Group October 1, 2009

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Minnesota Water Appropriations Permit Requirements

- Applies to surface water and groundwater
- Any domestic use serving more than 25 persons
- Any use that exceeds 10,000 gallons per day or 1 million gallons per year

MN Water Appropriation Permit Environmental Review Criteria I

- If less than 30 million gallons per month (~700 gpm), case by case evaluation
 - Look for known problems in the area
 - Assess potential for well interference with domestic users
 - High concentration of hi-volume users
 - Possible impacts to trout streams, wetlands and other important surface water features
 - If in area of state with limited hydrogeological information, may require an aquifer test
- May limit the requested appropriation amount and may reduce the appropriation amount of previously approved users to accommodate a new user

MN Water Appropriation Permit Environmental Review Criteria II

- If a new commercial or industrial withdrawal greater than 30 million gallons per month or for irrigation of 540 acres or more, formal environmental review is required
 - Extensive aquifer testing (7 to 30 days)
 - Determine sustainable withdrawal rates to ensure aquifer and resource protection
 - Protect the source aquifer from overpumping
 - Identify domestic wells which could be affected
 - Protect groundwater-dependent resources such as calcareous fens, springs and trout streams

MN – Aquifer Protection Criteria

- If domestic wells could be affected, applicant must propose solutions and modify the wells, as necessary
- Water level monitoring from source water and connected resources
- DNR may establish aquifer protection limits based on available head in the aquifer
 - 50 % of the pre-pumping head triggers additional monitoring requirements
 - If draw down to 25% of the pre-pumping head, the withdrawal must cease
- DNR may limit surface withdrawals based on stream flow data

MN - Water Use Priorities



Domestic water supply



Power production



Consumptive less Agricultural than 10,000 gallons/day



Consumptive uses in excess of 10,000 gallons/day



irrigation & processing of agric. products



Non-essential uses



MN Water Use Priorities

- In situations where there is not enough water for all users, lowest priority uses are shut down first
- Conflict resolution process generally favors higher priority uses

MN – Water Use Conflict Areas

- Competing demands of existing and proposed users exceed the reasonably available water supply
- Existing permits do not establish right of use
- DNR may modify proposed and existing appropriations
- If conflicts cannot be resolved through modification, similar priority users develop plan for distribution of water
- If users are of different priorities, higher priority user shall be satisfied first and remaining water is allocated to remaining users based on priority until all no further water is available

Michigan Water Withdrawal Regulatory Thresholds

- Applies to groundwater, surface water, Great Lakes and inland waters
- Withdrawals <100,000 gpd are not regulated
- •The following withdrawals require a site-specific permit:
 - ->5 million gpd from the Great Lakes and connecting waterways
 - -> 2 million gpd from inland waters
 - ->250,000 gpd for bottled water
- Withdrawals >100,000 gpd but less than permit thresholds must register and use the water assessment tool

Michigan Large Quantity Water Withdrawal Assessment Tool

- Withdrawals may not result in an "adverse resource impact"
- Assessment tool is available on-line
- Assessment tool is a screening mechanism to identify those proposed withdrawals that will not cause adverse impacts
- The tool never says "no" only "yes" or "take the proposal to the DEQ for site-specific evaluation"
- Water withdrawals may go forward without any site-specific review if they meet the conditions of the Assessment Tool

MI – Adverse Resource Impact I

- Uses projected changes in fish populations as criteria for determining Adverse Resource Impact
- Changes in fish populations are predicted based on reductions in stream flow (reduction in index or low flow) as a result of the proposed withdrawal
- Allowable change in fish population and reduction in index flow varies depending on stream classification – some stream types (e.g., cold water systems) are more sensitive to flow reductions

MI – Adverse Resource Impact II

Streams and Rivers

- any withdrawal resulting in a specified % decrease in either thriving fish populations or characteristic fish populations as the result of a reduction in the Index Flow.
- Any withdrawal decreasing the Index Flow by more than 25%.

Lakes

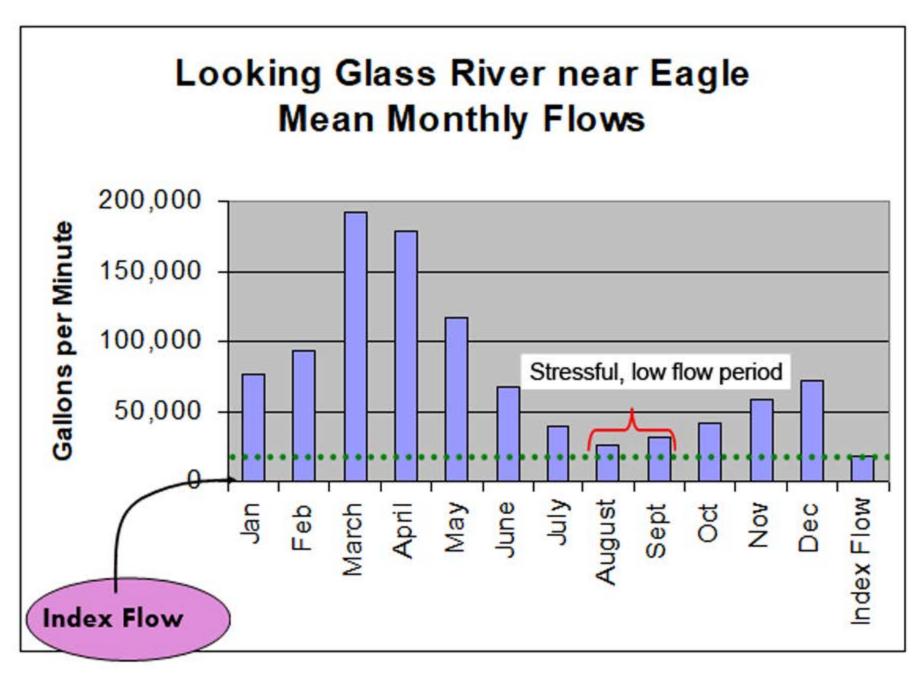
 Decreasing the level of a lake >5 acres in size, through a direct withdrawal, in a manner that would impair/destroy the uses made of the lake or functionally impair the ability of the lake to support characteristic fish populations.

MI - Withdrawal Assessment Tool

- Links 3 separate models
 - Stream Flow Model
 - Groundwater Withdrawal/Stream Depletion Model
 - Fish Response Model

The Stream Flow Model

- Predicts index flows for over 7,000 watersheds in the state
- "Index flow"; median flow in month of lowest flow, typically August
- Index flows were determined for streams with reliable stream flow gauging records (135 stream gauging stations) and extrapolated for other stream segments based on statistical a regression analyses.
- Major Factors Used in Regression Analyses
 - Drainage Basin Size
 - Forest Cover, Land Use
 - Geology and Soils
 - Region of the State



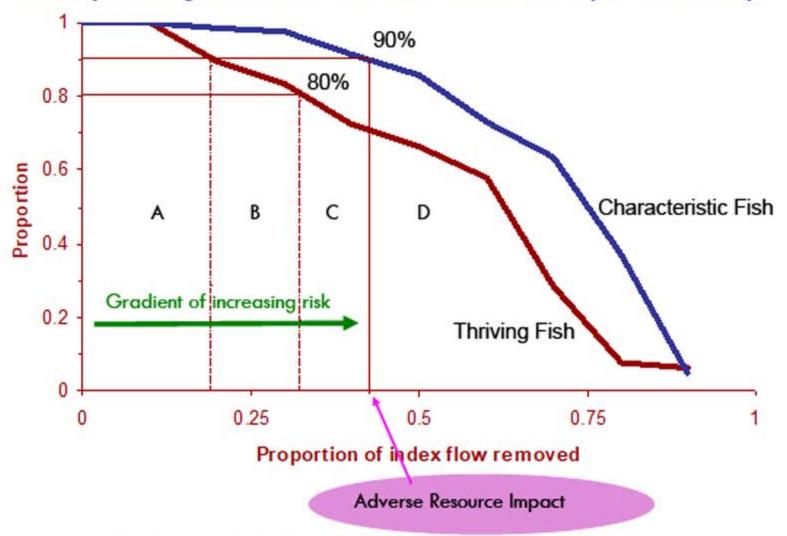
MI Groundwater Withdrawal Model

- Groundwater conditions and aquifer parameters are derived from the MI Groundwater Inventory and Mapping database
 - Withdrawals from below a confining layer, within most bedrock units and from deep within thick unconsolidated aquifers have negligible or reduced impacts on the stream
- Automatically considers the location of nearest streams and apportions the withdrawal effect among them
- Calculates the likely reduction in stream flow due to the proposed withdrawal based on pumping capacity and schedule, geologic conditions and distance to stream

The Fish Response Model

- Define Stream Types and "Characteristic Fish Populations"
 - Classify streams based on size and water temperature
 - 11 different cold, cool, transitional and warm water classifications with corresponding fish populations
- Define "Functional Impairment" to Fish Populations due to water withdrawals, e.g., how much can flow be reduced without substantially affecting fish populations
- Determines how much water is available in a given stream segment or watershed and recalculates this amount after a new withdrawal is registered

Interpreting the Fish Curves With an Eye to Policy



Slide from MI Institute of Water Research

MI – Allowable Reduction in Index Flow

Temp	Size	(% index Press)	Zone B	Come for (Silvettes (box))	(% kofee Fixe)
Cold	Stream	Reduction < 14	None	14 ≤ Reduction < 20	Reduction ≥ 20
	Small R.	Reduction < 10.5	None	10.5 ≤ Reduction < 21	Reduction ≥ 21
Cold Trans	Stream	None	Reduction < 4	None	Reduction ≥ 4
	Small R.	None	Reduction < 2	None	Reduction ≥ 2
	Large R.	None	Reduction < 3	None	Reduction ≥ 3
Cool	Stream	Reduction < 6	6 ≤ Reduction < 15	15 ≤ Reduction < 25	Reduction ≥ 25
	Small R.	Reduction < 15	15 ≤ Reduction < 19	19 ≤ Reduction < 25	Reduction ≥ 25
	Large R.	Reduction < 14	14 ≤ Reduction < 19	19 ≤ Reduction < 25	Reduction ≥ 25
Warm	Stream	Reduction < 10	10 ≤ Reduction < 18	18 ≤ Reduction < 24	Reduction ≥ 24
	Small R.	Reduction < 8	8 ≤ Reduction < 13	13 ≤ Reduction < 17	Reduction ≥ 17
	Large R.	Reduction < 10	10 ≤ Reduction < 16	16 ≤ Reduction < 22	Reduction ≥ 22

MI – Assessment Tool "Impact Zones"

- Zone A Applicant may register the withdrawal and proceed
- Zone B Generally can go ahead but special requirements for cold-transitional systems
- Zone C May proceed after site-specific review and implementation of conservation requirements
 - Notify other users and authorize a water users committee
 - Water User Committee or DEQ develops voluntary solutions to prevent adverse resource impacts
- Zone D Adverse Resource Impact Denial
 - Appeal the decision
 - Try to get other users to reduce withdrawal making more water available
 - Civil suit to define reasonable use

MI Withdrawal Assessment Tool

 Large Quantity Withdrawal Assessment Tool

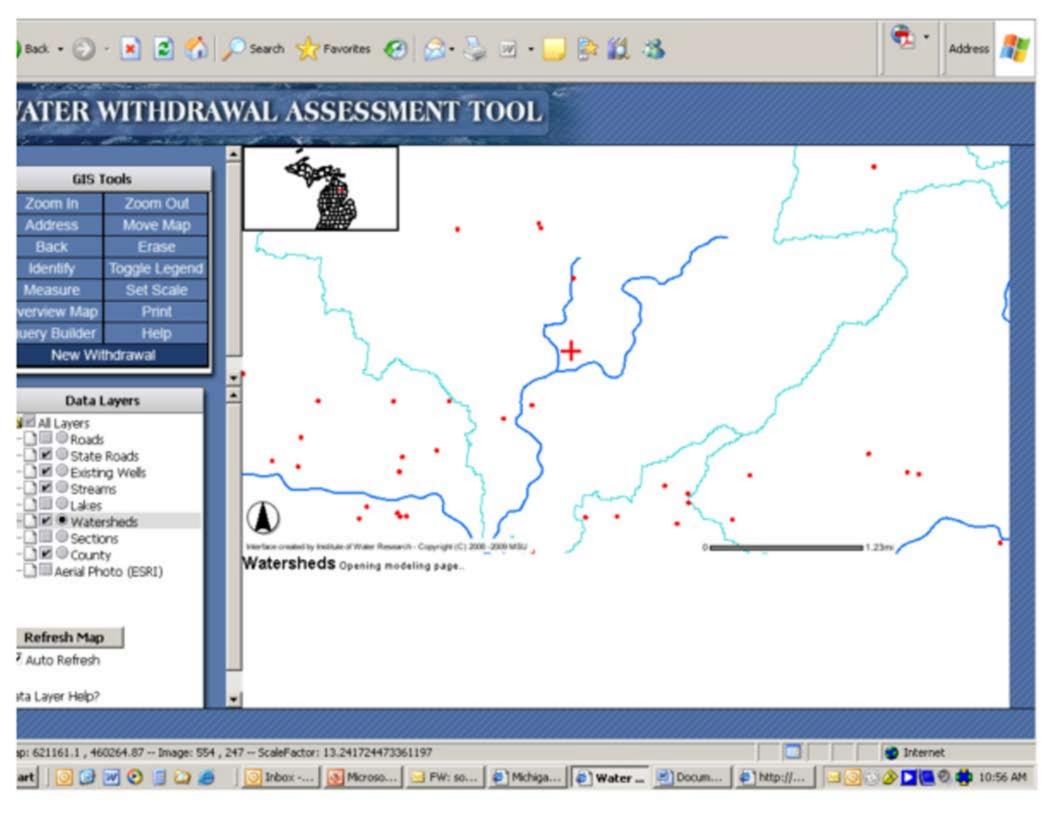
http://www.miwwat.org/

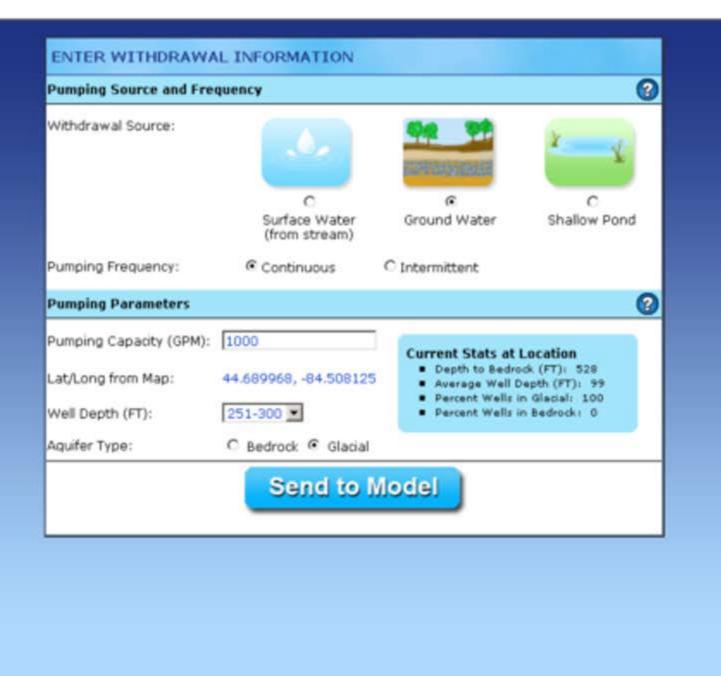
Groundwater Mapping and Inventory

http://gwmap.rsgis.msu.edu/





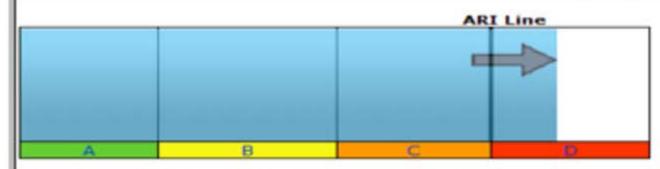




Water Withdrawal Screening Results

WARNING: For demonstration purpose only...

Adverse Resource Impact (ARI) Graph



The ARI graph above illustrates the estimated removal of water from a nearby stream and its potential for causing an adverse resource impact (ARI). Estimated 51 GPM



The proposed withdrawal has faild in Zone D, and is likely to have an adverse resource impact.

Screening Results - FAILED

Instructions:

The proposed withdrawal lies within 'Zone D' and is likely to cause an adverse resource impact. By reducing the flow taken from a nearby stream, you may be able to avoid these impacts and pass the screening process. Here are several examples of what you could be help avoid adverse resource impacts:

- Increase Distance From Nearby Streams
- Increase Well Depth
- Reduce Pumping Rate

To modify withdrawal characteristics and rerun the screen press 'Rerun'.

This proposed withdrawal cannot proceed unless approved by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality through a site specific evaluation. A site specific analysis improves the estimate of how much water is available in a stream and may demonstrate additional water is available at this location. Please contact the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality for more information.

Actions:

Help

Rerun

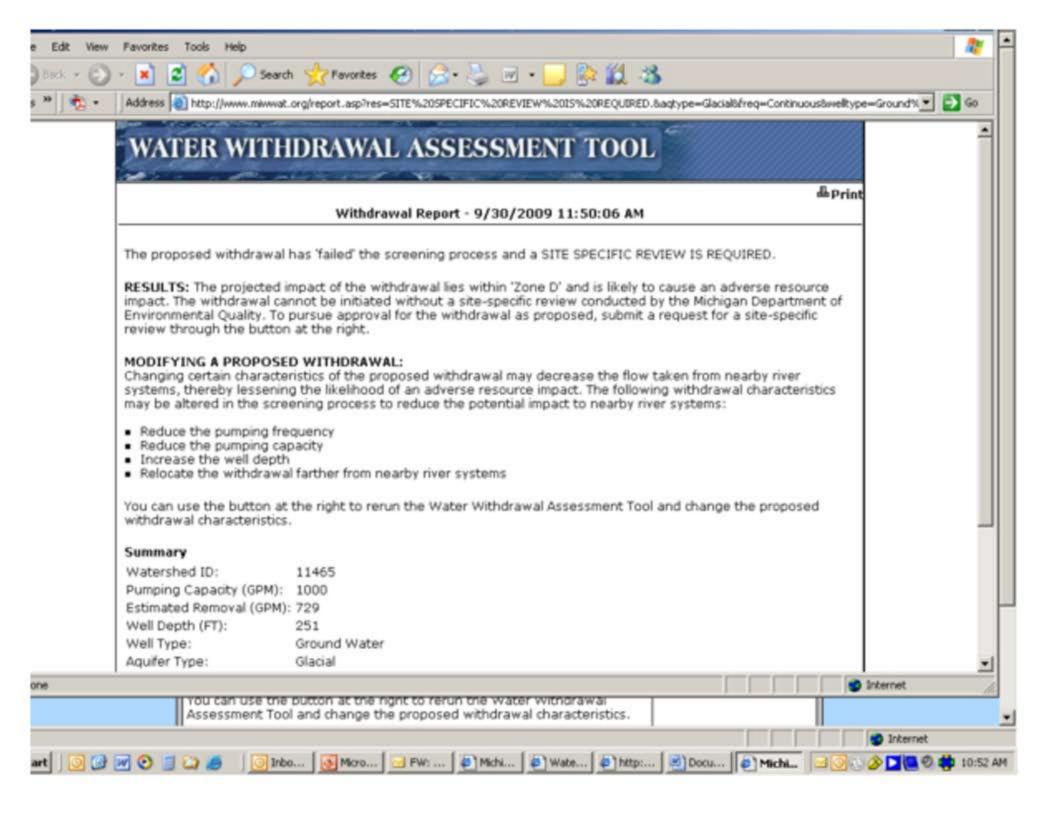
Register Now

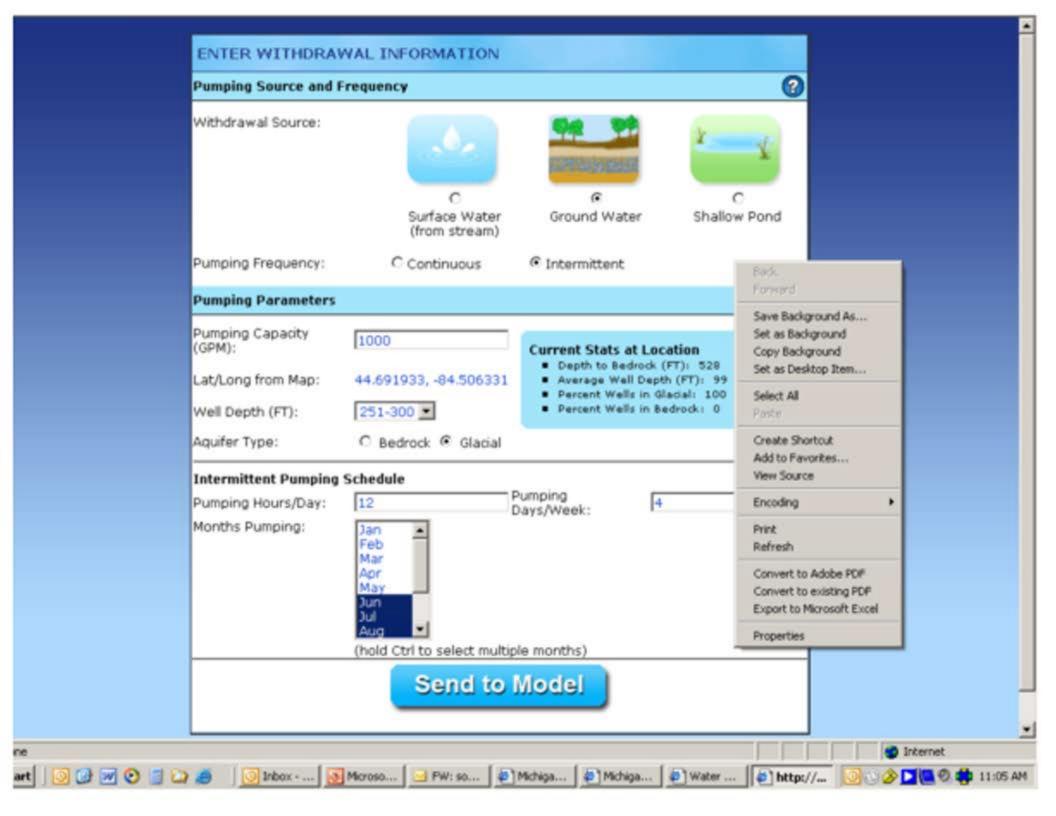
Feedback

View Google Map

Print Report

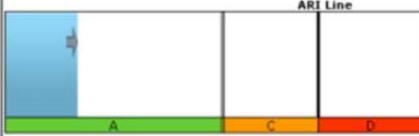
Exit











The ARI graph above illustrates the estimated removal of water from a nearby stream and its potential for causing an adverse resource impact (ARI).



The proposed withdrawal has passed in Zone A.

Screening Results - PASSED

STREAM CLASSIFICATION: Cold stream

Learn More.

RESULTS:

The proposed withdrawal has passed the screening process. The projected impact of the withdrawal lies within 'Zone A' and is not likely to cause an adverse resource impact.

REGISTRATION:

A large quantity withdrawal (LQW) with a capacity of 70 GPM or greater must be registered with the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, or with the Michigan Department of Agriculture if the LQW is for an agricultural purpose, before the withdrawal can begin. A registration is valid for 18 months. The withdrawal capacity must be installed within this time period or the registration becomes void. Registration may be done at this time through the button at the right.

You may register at this time, or come back to this site at a later time, or you may obtain a form to register the withdrawal by contacting Andrew LeBaron at 517-241-1435, or on-line at:

www.michigan.gov/degwateruse

Actions:

Help

Rerun

Register Now

Feedback

Print Report

Administrator

Exit

DECCE ATTACK































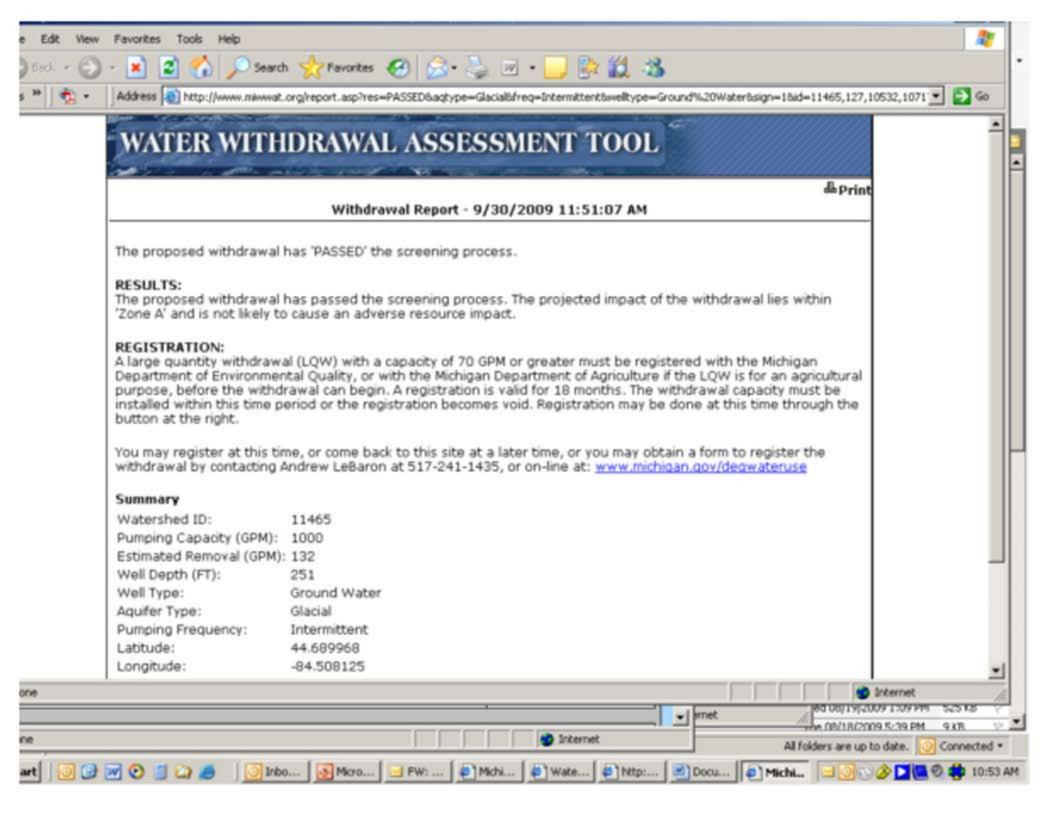












MI – Site Specific Reviews

- DEQ staff review of Assessment tool parameters and findings
 - Generally find there is more water available than tool predicted due to conservative assumptions in the tool >> approve the registration and add water to the "table of available water" for that stream
 - Most applications are approved, fewer than 5% are denied
 - From 10/2008 to 7/2009
 - 329 registrations using the assessment tool
 - 219 Zone A, 60 Zone B, 18 Zone C, 32 Zone D